ing it. And yet in twenty-six years we have become almost the greatest manufacturing Nation of plate glass of any in the world. (Applause.) The price of plate glass has been constantly falling, and it is within the reach of the great mass of people in this country—a thing we never believed possible twenty-six years ago.

We have demonstrated and you have demonstrated in you cwn county that we can manufacture tin-plate in the United States. The fact is, there is nothing the people of the United States cannot do if you give them half a chance. Now what we want to do is to restore the policy we abandoned four years ago. Whether we can get back to that high-water mark or not, I do not know. But the only way to approach it is to overturn the policy that led us away from it.

#### EARLY BIRDS FROM INDIANA.

It was long after sunset last evening when Major McKinley addressed a delegation of Indiana Repub-They were the last callers of the day, sunrise this morning another party of visitors from the Hoosier State came to Canton to pay their respects to the Republican candidate for President. They were the first callers to-day. The delegation represented Logansport, Newcastle, Kokomo, Anderson and Richmond. After breakfast the party was escorted to Major McKinley's home by the Canton Citizen's Committee, W. H. Ellioti, of "The Newcastle Courier," acted as spokesman. Major McKinley, in responding, spoke as follows;

Major McKinley, in responding, spoke as follows:

Nothing but a deep concern for the future of
the country would have induced this body of
my countrymen to travel all night that they
might bring assurances of support to the great
Republican cause this year, because they believe that enveloped in that cause are the highest and best interests of our common country.
I am glad to welcome you for my home, and am
glad to have the assurances of your spokesman
that the fires of Republicanism are glowing sobrightly in the State of Harrison, that spiendid
and patriotic statesman, and the home of that
other great statesman and war Governor—Oliver
P. Merton. (Cheers.)
Four years age it was said to the people of

Merton. (Cheers.) Four years ago it was said to the people of Four years ago it was said to the people of this country, who were under prosperity and healthy conditions, that they were suffering, and that free trade would cure all the ills, real or supposed, they had, and that it would be the panaeca for all their troubles. We did not have many troubles then—very much fewer than we have now. But we tried the prescription they offered us and voted for free trade. You men about me know better the result of that vote by your experience of the last three and a half years than I can tell you. Free trade did not bring us more trade. (Cries of "No!") It did not bring us more wages. It did not bring us better prices for our farm products, did it? (Cries of "No, indeed.") Did it bring anything but injury and distress to the country. ("No! No!")

#### ANOTHER QUACK REMEDY.

And now they say that 52 cents of silver shall be worth a dollar to the American people, and want you to accept it. This is the cure they offer for all our present ills.

How will free silver increase the demand for wheat? Will it increase the wages of labor in this country, open new markets for the Ameristarted all the mints of this country working to their fullest capacity and extent you could not increase the demand for labor, corn or any American product, and you would not increase

The cry is that we have not enough money. Now everybody knows that is not true. We never had such prosperous times as in 1892, and we have just as much money now as we had then. It is not a lack of money that is at fault. It is the difficulty of putting men to work and creating markets for our products. You cannot make 52 cents a dollar, and make a gold dollar worth 100 cents circulate alongside of it. The gold dollar will go out, and every paper dollar based on gold will go out, and there will be less circulating medium, and, instead of the good money we now have, we shall have poor money. Can you tell me how the free coinage of silver is going to help business? It will not increase the demand for anything but silver. There will be an increase in the production of silver, but then down goes the price of silver, and then you will have to consult your paper every morning to see what the silver is worth. (A voice: "I have been in Mexico and know that's so!")

We do not want such money in the United States. We want dollars worth 100 cents. It is the lost job that is troubling us; it is not money but the lost market that is troubling us. The cry is that we have not enough money

The delegations to-day were as versatile in character as ever and almost all lines of legitimate human activity were represented. Major McKin-ley was in excellent spirits, and addressed his vis-

flors with viger and eloquence.
Sixteen delegations are expected to-morrow, and
Major McKinley will make not less than a dozen

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEARING ON THE VENE-ZUELAN CONTROVERSY SUBMITTED.

Washington, Oct. 23.-The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has lost no time after his long absence in London in resuming his diplomatic functions in Washington. Within twenty-four hours of his return he had a short interview with the Secretary of State, and left his eard for the President. Although it was Cabinet day, and ordinarily Secretary Olney and the other advisers of the President would have been in session at the White House until 2 o'clock, Sir Julian reached the State Department just before noon without having previously made an appointment. Apparently surprised to find Secretary Olney out of his office, the Ambassador left his card and paid his respects to the Assistant Secretaries of the De-

office, the Ambassador left his card and paid his respects to the Assistant Secretaries of the Department. A few minutes later Secretary Olney, returning unexpectedly from the short Cathnet session, and learning that the Ambassador was still within the building, Immediately had him informed of his desire to see him, and the two went into the Secretary's private office, from which the visitor emerged ten minutes later, and walked over to the White House, where he left a card for the President, and then returned to the Embassy.

It was said authoritatively that Sir Julian's call to-day was merely one of courtery, and that to some time in the near future were left the formal conferences which it is hoped on both sides will result in the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy. Subsequent to the visit, however, Sir Julian sent a bundle of papers from the Embassy to the Secretary, including the long-sought list of bona fide colonists who had settled in the disputed territory previous to January I, ISK, together with a description of their holdings and the character of improvements they had made.

These settlements constituted substantially the only point of difference between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney when the summer vacation interrupted the negotiations, and the forthcoming conferences are to be practically confined to this point. It is said that the revised suggestion upon which Great Britain looks to a speedy conclusion of the negotiations deals with a plan to affirm the titles of individuals to the property they have acquired in case the boundary tribunal decides to change the political dominion of the "settled districts" by awarding the territory now occupied by British subjects to Venezuelan sovereignty. The extreme aversion which Lord Salisbury exhibited to a possibility of these settlers being surrendered to the law and domination of Venezuelan led to the suggestion that England would co-operate in establishing an independent republic of Guiana, comprising all the disputed territory. The limits wit

head is declared to be too indennite, and a specime provision of permanency is insisted upon.

The earlier suggestion of England, that in case of an adverse decision of her claims she should have the right to purchase these settled districts, is said to have been firmly declined by Venezuela with the concurrence of the United States.

## AT SANDOWN PARK.

London, Oct. 33.-At Sandown Park to-day the Hook Plate of 150 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by W. Sibary's chestnut colt Roman Chief, formerly owned by Richard Croker. Captain For-ester's brown colt was second, and H. Howard Tyse's bay colt The Ace third.

# Repub-

# Hoods

Sarsaparilla

The Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Deliciously Refreshing,

# COLGATE & CO.'S Violet Water.

THE MINNESOTA OUTLOOK.

MORE REASON TO EXPECT REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

THERE ARE LOCAL COMPLICATIONS, BUT THIS MARKET HAVE CAUSED A POLITICAL

> ACTIVITY THAT OFFSETS THEM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Paul, Oct. 23.—The political situation in Minnesota is, on the whole, more satisfactory to-day than it was some weeks ago. Reports mittee within a few days indicate unmistakably the drift of political currents. Informal polls taken at random within a week in various parts of the State show a decided improvement over

Even Bryan's tour through the State last week, while serving to rally the disorganized ferces of the opposition, has not had the effect, as predicted by the Popocratic managers, of making serious inroads upon the ranks of still able to influence a large proportion of the Swedish votes, which will be cast for Lind, the Popocratic candidate for Governor, and McKinley, and it has absolutely failed in accesting the constantly increasing defection on the part of the sound-money wing of the Democracy. Gratifying as the conditions are to-day, as

compared with those existing in the earlier stages of the campaign, they are not altogether satisfactory. It would be a useless mincing of matters, for instance, to deny that the most serious danger threatening the success of the National ticket is the weakness of the State Now they propose, having got us into this con- ticket, especially its head. David M. Clough, dition, to get us out of it by the free coinage who aspires to a re-election to the Governorof silver-by coining the silver of the world and ship, is not a strong man, politically speaking. opening our mints to the silver of the world. He is a good organizer and an adroit politician. But, after you have said this, you have exhausted the list of qualities which might serve as the legitimate foundation for claims upon the support of voters. The people, on the other ! hand, who openly oppose him or who, though labor? How will it increase the demand for Republicans, give him but lukewarm support assert that his political career has been a stormy one, and that, in the course of it, he has can farmer, or new avenues of work for the managed to make more enemies among the laboring man? (Cries of "No! No!") If you rank and file than friends. He is a man, they say, who is unable to forget a slight or an in jury, and who, therefore, makes a good hater. He has also been mixed up in political deals and intrigues, it is charged, the recollection of which, newly awakened by his present candidacy, are elements of serious weakness in the Republican campaign of this year.

The accusation that he is uncouth and ignorant is one frequently heard, but utterly beneath serious notice, for, although he may be neither a Chesterfield in manners nor a scholar, not having had the benefits of a college training, manhood, honesty and courage have never been denied him. His administration as chief executive of the State, even his detractors admit, has been

#### THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

Senate has been in Minnesota, as in other States, the basis of feuds which have seriously threatened harmonious and effective party action in subsequent campaigns. It is in one of these contests that Governor Clough played a prominent part and which is supposed to furnish the opposition within the ranks of his own party with the pretext for antagonizing him now. Two years ago Washburn was the United States Senator, Knute Nelson, the present Senator, was Governor and Clough was Lieutenant-Governor. Washburn, so his friends say, had assurances from Governor Nelson that he would under no SIR JULIAN SEES SECRETARY OLNEY. circumstances be a candidate for the Senate. This Nelson's friends have since denied. Whether true or not, Washburn lived under the impression that he would have no opposition to his re-election. In this he discovered himself to be mistaken when it was too late.

Clough, seized by a desire to occupy the Governor's chair, to which, in a direct way, he could never have ventured to aspire, conceived the plan of having Knute Nelson, the Governor, sent to the Senate, thus reaching the goal of his ambition in an indirect way. In executing this plan he served the double purpose of political advancement and the payments of old scores, for over a quarrel with Washburn as regarded the proper distribution of the Federal patronage the two had fallen out; and though, as the friends of Clough now say, Washburn could not have been elected to the United States Senate, except for the support which Clough, then a State Senator, gave him in the Legislature, the Minneapolls miller-statesman deemed it convenient to forget these services and thus almost invited the hostility of Clough and his faction, and his own defeat.

The historic rivalry between Minneapolis and St. Paul formed an almost ludicrous element in this political feud. St. Paul has a representative in the United States Senate in the person of Cushman K. Davis. To retain this representation St. Paul antagonized Washburn's re-election and favored that of Knute Nelson, who lives at Alexandria, because it was plain that the State at large, outside of the Twin Cities, had become a trifle tired over the prospects of those two important places being permanently filled by citizens either of Minneapolis or St. Paul. Everything conspired, therefore, to bring about the success of Clough's scheme. The unsuspecting Washburn was ousted without difficulty, Nelson went to Washington and Clough as-

orcing his nomination upon an unwilling conention against its better judgment. He has built up a following which is devoted to him. He has given the State a good and clean administration. But he awakens no enthusiasm and he has incurred the hostility not only of the Washburn faction but of the city of Minneapolis, the Republican stronghold or the State, as well because of his participation in a deal which deprived that city of direct representation in the United States Senate.

United States Senate.

To make matters worse, there is pitted against nim a man whose popularity, especially among the foreign element, to which Clough's candidacy the foreign element, to which Clough's candidacy does not appeal at all, is very considerable. Lind, as pointed out in a former dispatch on the political situation in Minnesota, is a renegade Republican and a good deal of a demagogue, but he is also interlectually the superior of Clough. He is said to be an excellent lawyer and a measurably successful business man. On the plea, therefore, that the credit of the State must not be endangered by turning the office of Governor over to a bankrupt, the candidacy of Lind cannot be attacked. Clough, as everybody knows, occupies no such advantageous position.

All this, however, is more or less personal to the candidates. The infinitely weightler consideration of permanently injuring the good name

the candidates. The infinitely weightier consideration of permanently injuring the good name of the State by turning its administration over to the Populists and having the name of its Chief Executive placed side by side with the Pennoyers, the Waites and the Lewellings of other States is arousing the sentiment of the State in a degree that no other issue has. In the face of such a possibility, party lines have been wised out and the division of nationality, maintained at other times, obliterated.

#### ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

In no other State is the sound-money element sive than in Minnesota. In no other State have political precedent. The Germans, for instance, who settled early in the history of the State along its southern border the and who were Republicans until the attempt was made to force Prohibition down their throats thirty years ago

publicans until the attempt was made to force Probibition down their threats thirty years ago and theneeforth became stalwart Democrats, will this year vete for McKinley and sound meney. The Fretch, of whom 40,000 are in the State, most of them Democrats, also will vote the Republican ticket this time. Many of the Sweder will vote for Lind, because he is of Swedersh birth, but they will not vote for ityan. The same holds true of many Norwegians and Danes. The most hopeful sign, however, from a Republican point of view, manifested liself to-day in connection with the recent rise in wheat and the temporary slump yesterday in the Chicago market. It has had the effect of arousing the Minnerpolis people from their political lethargy and may compel them to take off their costs and work in good earnest for Clough as well as McKinley. Reference to the markets reported vesterday shows that, while wheat in Minnerpolis was quoted at 72, it was sold at Port Arthur, on the other side of the Canadian border, for Si-a difference of 11 cents.

The reason is this: While in Canada there is no lack of money or credit to move the crops, there is here. The men engaged in elevator operations have been unable to command the credit they formerly commanded, because no one will lend money for fear of a Populist State Government, that may injure the credit of the State. In order to get money for buying the state.

one will lend money for fear of a Popular Sate Government, that may injure the credit of the State. In order to get money for buying the incoming crops, they have to let go at cut prices the wheat how in the elevators, which otherwise they would have held. They have no money to move their wheat to a more favorable market, and their only customers are the millers, who themselves experience difficulty in getting money, and therefore buy only sufficient for im-mediate consumption.

mediate consumption.

One of the Minneapolis grain firms offered paper in the East a few days ago, gold note and 11 per cent interest, and the offer was promptly refused this morning with this statement accompanying.

ment accompanying.

It is not a question of rate, it is a question of government. We would gladly let this money go, could we feel sure of the future. If Mr. Bryan is elected we have no guarantee of what the future may be, and we must keep ourselves in readiness for the worst. The money we hold is given us on the theory that it will be paid back, and we must keep our reserves string enough to make us feel absolutely safe. We have no doubt that Bryan will be overwhelminally defeated, but in salvance of election we propose to act solely in the interest of depositors. The money is not our own, as many

The Minneapolis elevator companies have been the habity of borrowing millions of money at 2 and 4 per cent on wheat security. They eve borrowed millions at these rates during the three panic years, because of the high the three panic years, because of the high the three pant years, because of the high quality of the security. But now, with millions of mency idle because of the uncertainty that confronts the country, but little can be had, no matter what the rate offered may be.

ONLY MEKINLEYS ELECTION NEEDED. One of the Minneapolis bankers said this norning; "It is true that practically no money morning: "It is true that practically no money could be secured the last few days on the best security. The charge has been made by supporters of Mr. Bryan that the money centres profited on the adversity of others. If the charge is true, we could reasonably expect to see the money centres making loans at 11 per cent on the same security that they have previously taken at 3½ per cent. And yet we are refused money at 11 per cent, or at any rate, pending the election decision. The banks of the counter are alleged to hold large reserves, because

money at 11 per cent, or at any rate, pending the election decision. The banks of the country are obliged to hold large reserves, because we do not know what will happen. We are within about ten days of the election, and money is refused us at 11 per cent on wheat security, which is kept margined for 10 per cent, and which passes in the country as the best offered. 'I believe, if McKinley is elected, that within two weeks from to-day the money of the country will go tumbling out of the banks at 3½ per cent on wheat, and I believe at 3 per cent on the very paper that is refused to-day at 11 per cent. Men of means do not want exorbitiant interest rates; that is one of the libels of the Bryan campaign. They want good security at a low rate instead.

'I was opposed to Clough for Governor, and at one time I expected to vote against him, but the last few days have taught me that this is a campaign of breed orinciples rather than of persons, and I shall vote for Clough. It has been mentioned to us already from the East that the prospect of the election of a Populist Governor in Minnsota is adding to the scare, and now the result must be known before we can expect action. It is not a question of Republican success from a party standpoint that is desired, but it is a question of the success of those principles a week from Thesday and I will predict that money will flow out of the banks in all legitimate lines like water, and at lower interest rates than have been known, because of the large supply of money that will be on hand for the demand.'

It is considerations like these more than any other which will insure the success of the Republican State ticket, and will put the success of the Republican State ticket, and will put the success of the Republican state ticket, and will put the success of the Republican state ticket, and will put the success of the Republican State ticket, and will put the success of the Republican beauting the success of the Republican beauting the success of the Republican beauting the success

## BRYAN LIES, SAYS MR. QUIGG.

Congressman L. E. Quigg spoke to a large crowd of men yesterday at the moonday meeting of the Jewelry Trade Sound Money Club, at No. II Maiden Lane, and in the course of his speech he said; cended the Governor's chair.

ELEMENTS AGAINST CLOUGH.

Clough has been Governor two years, and he now wants a "vindication." He succeeded in the succeeded in this great crisis represent that flag? Bryan says:



AN EXACTING PATIENT.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

DR. HRYAN-THERE SIR; GAZE AT ANY OBJECT, YOUR WALLET, FOR INSTANCE; IT LOOKS AS LARGE AGAIN, DOESN'T IT?

LARGE AGAIN, DOESN'T IT?

ENCLE SAM-MAYBE BUT IT DOESN'T WEIGH ANY HEAVIER, -(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Genuine absolutely Pure; contains no Wood Alcohol, as many substitutes do; can be used with

PERFECT SAFETY, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY. POND'S EXTRACT should be used by all

# CYCLISTS GOLFERS.

Unequaled for rubbing STRAINED MUSCLES: healing Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Etc.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES-

Posts's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

"They who are not for us are against us, and we shall count them so." Now, that "abail" is meant in the future tense. It savors of threat, Looked at in the light of things that will come, it is humore us, but it shows the man. Bryan has said that the sliver means more money—more dollars that will be equal to our present gold dellars. Bryan lied when he said that, and he knew it.

Mr. Quigs talked beyond the time limit of the meeting and when he hadeled a bis watch and means.

meeting, and when he looked at his watch and men

BLACK IN BINCHAMTON, 1

#### AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE IN THE STONE OPERA HOUSE TO HEAR BIM.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 23.-Five thousand peop elbowed, crowded and pushed their way into the Stone Opera House to-night. Fully as many people were turned away because there was no room, and an overflow meeting was held at Republican headquarters. Women in large numbers were present in the body of the theatre, in the boxes and on the stage. Ex-Senator O'Connor presided. Lieutenant-Governor Sixton was ill, and could not speak. The principal speaker of the evening was Frank S. epublican candidate for Governor. Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, also spoke. Mr. Black

Mr. Black said in part:

Mr. Black said in part:

I have read repeatedly the statement that sliver has not depreciated in value, but that the value of gold has harressed, that Mr. Bryan and his friends are not fightling, in favor of a 20-cent dollar, but against a gold dollar that is worth 20-cents. With this so-called argument they have appealed to the workingmen of the country to join the crusade against gold and to march under every disreputable flag that is now affoat in behalf of free silver columns. If their promise was true, the workingmen of this country would abandon their reason if they followed the advice. If the gold dollar is worth 20-cents, there is no class in the country gaining more by it than the working class, for not even the free-silverile, who has declared more untruths than he can ever hope to be for-

Who ever heard of the people of any country complaining because their money was worth too much? The wages of workingmen are as high now, measured in dollars, as they have been in many years, barring, perhaps, the slight reductions made in the present stringent times. And if their wages keep up and their money increases in value they have every reason to rejoice and to stand fronty by the policy white will accomplish the wonderful result of maintaining the standard of wages, while the standard of value in which they are pald-rises stendily.

# GARRET A. HOBART TO MERCHANTS.

HE FORESEES A SPEEDY END TO BUSINESS UN-CERTAINTY IN A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

CERTAINTY IN A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

Paterson, N. J., October 19, 1895.

To the Editor of The Dry Goods Economist:

Dear Site I am in receipt of your request that I address through "The Dry Goods Economist" a final ward to the drygoods trade before election. I should be glad to avail myself, more fully than the demands on my time will permit, of this opportunity to reach the great body of active and influential clitzens who conduct the drygoods industry. Under present electmantances I can hardly do more than to express my contilence that your readers, picked men as they are, with whom alert minds and practical commercial experience are essential to keeping in business, have not been misled by our opponents in this contest, but will join ten data hence in a resounding verdict for the dollar of full and stable value and for an inviolate judiciary.

My confidence of this result is based on the momentous character of the main issues of this camberia, which insures universal attention to them.

Thus, leaving aside the moral question involved in the debasernest of the debt-paying medium, it has proved impossible for the advocates of free-silver coinage at a false ratio to convince the industrial and mercantile community that trade conditions can be improved by substituting a fluctuating standard of values for one that has gained steadiness through world-wid-reconsition. Manufacturers, importers and domestic merchanics alike know that there can be petither aforty not prosperity with a fluctuating currency. Contracts for merchandise have to be made too far ahead in these days, and the possible margin of profit has been cut down too nearly to a commission basis to admit of any gambling in the prospective value of the money which must be paid or received. The history of merchands to invite similar experiences. The natural decline of prices due to the side merchanics to invite similar experiences. The natural decline of prices due to fine proved processes of production, and to increasing competition is quite sufficient, wi

and the whole country pausing till the universal danger should pass.

But at last the end is in sight. Throughout these trying months millions of American voters have putiently awaited the day of action. That day is now at hand. I believe that the various divisions of our vest industrial army, which the advecates of repudiation have who keelly sought to set at enrulty one with another, are about to be heard in stern rebuke of the gospel of hatred. I believe that the honor and good sense of this people are about to speak the decisive word which vindleates those qualities before the world, and that then one and all

A card on the outside of office door says: "Gone to lunch. Be back in ten minutes." And, the man will be there, on time. That is for some days, week mouths, he will be the some days and the man will be the some days. will be at home occasionally for a day. He'll tell you he had a headache — a turn of cholera morbus, or maybe he'll say he had a lump in his stomach and felt too miserable to move. The lump was probably two or three ten-minute funches condensed. They were hur-ried in, but they were taking their own time about

getting out, or even "moving on." This is a great mistake, but as long as there's life there's This is a a chance to rectify mistakes.

The man who "bolts" his lunches will find Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best friend he

ever met. The "Pellets" may not hurry as much as the man does, but they will do the work for which they are intended - surely - promptly effectually. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, in

digestion, "heart-burn," or any of the rest of the night-mare breeding brood, that these little "Pel-lets" will not cure. They are not disagreeable to take, neither are the effects disagreeable. They are gentle laxatives. They cure permanently. There's no danger of forming a "Pellet habit." Therefore, you don't become a slave to their use.

Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive absolutely gratis, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and find out how to keep yourself and family healthy. The book contains 1008 pages, over 300 illustrations and over 650,000 copies have been sold at \$1.50 each. The new edition of 500,000 copies is to be given a new new edition of 500,000 copies is to be given away absolutely free. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Address, with stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffale, N. Y.

will address themselves once more, with hope and energy, to the work of restoring and increasing the prosperity of our land. Yours very truly, GARRET A. HOBART.

HAWLEY REPLIES TO GRUBER.

HE GIVES THE COMMITTEEMAN THE LIE IN

A SIGNED INTERVIEW. Hartford, Conn., Oct. 23.-In reference to the insult offered General Joseph R. Hawley at the Lion

Park meeting, New-York, Wednesday evening, General Hawley said to-night: "I regret exceedingly that the press have given

so much attention to an unpleasant incident in which I was involved in a Republican meeting at Lion Park Hall. The facts are so garbled by the lies of Abraham Gruber, the chairman of the meeting, that I am compelled to tell the stery. E. A. Sumner, n courteous gentleman, conveyed to me an invita-tion to speak and I accepted. I had no information as to the other speakers. I was kindly escorted to the meeting by Mr. Matthews and met Mr. Sumner. He said he had been selected by the committee to preside. He said General Horace Porter and Mr. Depew were expected, but later said that Mr. Depew was not coming. That left the evening to General Porter and myself. We agreed that I was to speak first and take, say, fifty minutes

"Mr. Sumner told me that one Abraham Gruber, a committeeman, wished to preside, and he had yielded. Gruber called to the floor Mr. Vroom, an actor, who spoke for fifteen minutes. Gruber an-nounced me. He took his sent within two feet of my left elbow, instead of sitting in the usual first line of chairs. I had spoken about fifteen minutes when Gruber leaned toward me and roughly said:

line of chairs. I had spoken about fifteen minutes when Gruber leaned toward me and roughly said: You have just twenty minutes left.' I was greatly surprised and hurt, but mentally selected certain topics to close with.

"In a few manutea Gruber said: You have only five minutes." I brought my remarks to a close and taid Gruber I would never, come among such people again. I sat by Mr. Sumner a few minutes, who had not heard what Gruber said. Telling Mr. Sumner a less going, I started for my home, Mr. Sumner I was going, I started for my home, Mr. Sumner accompanying me for a few minutes, expressing indignation and denouncing Gruber, Gruber was greesly insulting. Mr. Sumner celled the next morning to express his regrets and disgust and said that Mr. Depew fully agreed with him.

"Gruber says I had spoken forty minutes when he ared spoke to me. He lies. I had spoken about lifteen minutes. He says he told me. Porter is here and he also wants to speak. He lies I had been chatting with Porter and knew his plans and desires. He says Senator Hawkey spoke for an hour. He lies, I spoke about thirty-five minutes, He says I am peod for an hour and a half. I have not spoken so long in this campaign.

"The Advertiser' says I was renorted as saying: If I had him before me here. I would show him how I would personally resent the insult.' A said nothing of the kind. I would neither speak to nor write to him. If I had been told that there were to be any other speakers than Porter and myself I would have cheerfully yielded at any time. It is said that Mr. Quigg came in. I did not know if. Afterward it was said that Mr. Depew entered the hall, but seeing me speaking, said he would not interrupt, and went away to his other meeting. For the first time in ony life, I was brutally insulted in a meeting of my own party.

"JOSEPH R. HAWLEY."

Mr. Gruber said yesterday that there was nothing in the story beyond the fact that after Senator Hawley had spoken about forty minutes be turaed around and asked Mr. Gruber about the time and was told that he had twenty minutes more, as both General Porter and Mr. Depew were present and would speak. He said that there was no offence given, and that he would not apologize to Mr. Hawley and he did not believe the Senator expected an apolog?

## GERMANS AT COOPER UNION. A GOOD-SIZED MASS-MEETING HEARS SOUND-

MONEY TALK. Nearly 2,000 persons attended a mass-meeting in the large half of Cooper Union last evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Sound Money McKinley and Hobart German General Com-

mittee, and Paul Goepel, the chairman of the committee, presided. In opening the meeting he announced that all the speeches would be in German, and said: "We German-Americans are proud to say that we are Republicans this year. Whatever differences we may have had in our political opintons in former years, this year all antagonism has disappeared and we stand together for sound

in part:

If any other reason be sought beside their native alerling sense for honesty and integrity, which should explain the attitude of German-Americans toward a depreciated currency, it might easily be found in the monetary experiences of the Fatherhand. I doubt not many in this audience recall the monetary misery of Germany before the establishment of the Empire in 1811, and perhaps many of you in your youth have been taken in by receiving in charact the famous or rather infamous "Coburg groachens." But the experience of our ancestors goes back much further, and when the Boy Orator seeks to deceive his audiences by speaking of the attempt to increase prosperity by degrading the currency as a peculiarly American device, suited more especially to a republican form of government, we can teach him that on the contrary it has from time immemorial been one of the commonest and cheapest tricks of knavish princes bent upon cheating their subjects. In fact this was another one of the great issues of humanity fought out chiefly upon German sell. Few pages of history are more year in the first part of the first of the body politic.

Other speakers at the meeting were Professor Barry W Giererich, formerly United States Consul

Other speakers at the meeting were Professor Henry W. Giegerich, formerly United States Consul at Dresden, and Carl Houser, the German humorist.

# AT THE NOONDAY MEETINGS.

Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt was the chief peaker yesterday at the noonday meeting of the speaker yesterday at the noonday meeting of the Drug, Paint, Oll and Chemical McKinley and Ho-Drug, Paint, Oll and Chemical McKinley and Ho-bart Sound Money Club, Mr Roosevelt attacked Bryan and Altgeld, saying that, while the money question was a most important one, he felt that pariotism was equally as important in this cam-paign. He severely criticised Altgeld and Bryan for making class distinctions. A large crowd greeted the speakers at the regular

A large crowd greeted the speakers at the regular mounday meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League held at the rooms of the league, at Broadway and Prince-st., yesterday. The Rev. W. H. Lawrence, Julius W. Mayer and the Rev. Dr. E. C. Miller made addresses.

The regular neonday meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club was held yesterday at the rooms of the club, No. 359 Broadway. W. B. Fuller, the vice-president of the club, presided. The speakers were Anson G. McCook, L. E. Chittenden and J. Hampton Hoyne, of Virginia.

#### THE WARD-PAIRCHILD CASE AGAIN. William L. Ward, Republican candidate for Con-

gress in the XVIth District, served notice upon oration Counsel Scott yesterday that he had begun

gress in the XVIth District, served notice upon Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday that he had began proceedings to enjoin the New-York Police Board from printing the name of Ben L. Fairchild, Mr. Ward's Republican opponent, on the official ballot to be used by voters of this city in the district above the Harlem River, which is a part of the XVIth District. The case is to come before Judge Dykman at White Plains to-day.

The contest over the Republican nomination for members of Assembly in the Hid District between the Robertson and Platt-Fairchild elements was contained in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, posterday. County C'erk Crumb of Westchester received another stay restraining him from critifying to the regularity of the nomination of Joseph E. Ennis, the candidate of the Robertson Republicans, and as a consequence the printing of the ballots for the Hid District will be delayed until a decision is reached. In the Congress contest, at last accounts, William L. Ward is the regular and Ben L. Fairchild the Independent Republican nominee. The calling of a special term of the Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department, by Governor Morion, to meet at Albany on October 2s to settle the Ward-Fairchild contest, has not thus far resulted in any further stay or change of the Instructions already issued to the County Clerk by Secretary of State Palmer.

An injunction was issued yesterday by Justice Gaynor, sitting at Long Island City, directed to the Board of Police Commissioners of this city and the County Clerk of Westchester County, to restrain them from printing the name of Mr. Ward on the official ballot until the hearing of the motion for a permanent stay, pending appeal, which is to be argued before the same Supreme Court Justice on Monday at 10 a. m. The injunction was obtained by Tracy. Boardman & Platt, who appeared for Mr. Fairchild.

## NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The number of Mckinley and Hobart flags increases in this city every day, and they are to be seen in every district of the city. A fine McKinley and Hobart banner was raised at Bank and Hud-son sts, on Tuesday by the business men in that district, and yesterday another flag was swung at noon from No. 295 to No. 226 Broadway, by the business firms between Reade and Duane sts.

XXVIIth and XXIXth Assembly districts will have mass-meetings this evening at No. 102 West Forty-second-st. and No. 1,018 Lexington-ave.

A meeting under the auspices of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League was held at Ninety-eighth-st. and First-ave, at noon yesterday, continuing for an hour. Circulars had been distributed, and at the hour appointed for the meeting a large number of workers from the gas works and the cigar fac-tories near by latened to addresses made from a truck by Colonel Bloom, chairman of the Yorkville branch of the league, and two other speakers.

The West Side Republican Club will plose the ampaign by a mass-meeting in Durland's Riding Academy, West Sixtleth-st, and the Boulevard, on



# TALMAGR

T. DEWITT

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said," My brother, your trouble is not with the heart your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and makes your head ache but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings,"—and Talmage is right! All

this trouble can be removed! You can be cured! How? By using

Safe Gre

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former

But to-day well, and stay so. There is no doubt of this. Twenty years experience proves our words

Write to-day for free treatment blank. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y. 

# REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.

Flint's Fine Furniture AND ORIENTAL RUGS FOR DECORATIVE SCHEMES.

326 7th Ave. Readlished 1863. Telephone, 1,132 38th-st SENE FOR CIRCULAR BIRTH marks are often un, leasant and sometimes disfluting. Demando-and all facial blemishes painterly and permin-mently. 127 W. 420-st., N. Y.

T. M. STEWART

Tuesday evening, Timothy I. Woodruff, the cand-date for Lieutenant-Governor, will preside, and Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Lemud E. Quigg and J. Proctor Clarke will speak.

The Republicans of the NXVIIIth Assembly Distrist raised a McKinley and Hobart flas last night at the corner of Eighty-first-at, and Second-ave. in at the corner of Eighty-first-st, and Second-ave, is front of the clubhouse of the Republican Club of that district. A stand was raised in the street, and a crowd of about nine hundred people stood in the rain to listen to speeches by Falward Lauterbach, John H. Gunner, Congressman Phillip B. Low, Colonel A. L. Hooker, of Vermont; John F. Sherman and others. The clubhouse and private houses from First to Third aves were mady decorated with paper lauterns, fireworks were lett off, and great quantities of red fire burned in honor of the occasion.

Schools for instruction of voters are needed in every Assembly district in the city. Half of the every Assembly district in the city. Half of the men who will vote on November 3 have no knowledge of the changes which have been made in the Haliot law, and they reamire instruction to enable them to mark their ballots legally, so that they will not be thrown out as void. The Republican of the XIXth Assembly District have established schools at the Quing Club, No. 571 Amstanian-ave, the West Side Club, No. 12 West Eighty-seconds.; the West Side Cub, No. 12 West Eighty-seconds.; the West Side Colored Republican Club, No. 57 West Sixty-fourth-set; the Forty-fourth Election District Club, No. 14 Sixty-sixth-st.

Any voter who desires any information on points in the election laws will find, any evening before election, at any of the places natured, a representative of the Republican Campaign Committee who is fully conversant with the election laws, and able to give wished-for information.

THOSE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES. To clear away doubts on the subject, William ?. Mitchell, of the Tammany Hall Printing Committee, acting on the request of John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, interrogated Attorney-Gesetal

The Police Commissioners yesterday sent a letter to the Corporation Counsel asking that he give a legal opinion construing the law on the subject of registration certificates, and what effect the loss of the certificate would have on the voter's right upone.

MURRAY HILL LYCEUM MEETING.

Thomas C. Plett did not speak at the mass-meeting held in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth and Third-ave., last night, under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, but he sent a letter of regret, expressing his disappointment at his hability to be present and declaring that the Republican 1819 of to-day, more than ever in all its past history, 4500 for honesty in public and private affairs. Edward Lauterbach also sent a letter of regret of Similar 250 timent.

timent.

The voters of the XiIth Congress District, and especially of the XXth Assembly District, filled the hall, and though at times it seemed that they were as many Democrats as Republicans present it was a good-natured crowd, whose jokes and shouts at each other's political expense were taken to good nature. of the good part. A. McAlpin was the chairman, and be and Oscar Hoffstadt, State Treasurer Colvin and Charles A. Hess, candidate for Congress, were the speakers.

ELECTION BETTING. On the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday L A. Prince bet F. A. Phillips \$1,000 against \$330 that Mo-Kinley would be elected. Mr. Prince in addition of fered \$7,500 to \$2,500 on McKinley.

BRYAN'S SUCCESS WOULD MEAN RUIS.

SECRETARY FRANCIS EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS II VIGOROUS LANGUAGE.

Washington, Oct. 23.-In reply to the invitation of Attorney-General Walker of Missouri to deliver speeches in that State, Secretary Francis has writ-ten a letter, in which, after expressing regret that

This is a time, however, when no man can afferd to remain silent. The welfare of the country is imperilled; the perpetuity of the Republic is at stak. I believe the sober second thought of the people will condemn and repudiate those who are trying to array classes against each other and incite the discontented to violations of obligations, if not is lawlessress. If the organization calling itself the regular Democracy be successful at the coming election, commercial disaster, financial misery, social discontent, National dishonor, would ensue, and the party responsible for such conditions would be cursed by an outraged people for a generation to

T. B. REED SPEAKS IN SPRINGFIELD, MO. St. Louis, Oct. 21,-Thomas B. Reed, accompanie by his daughter and a number of local Republican politicians, left here in a special car for Spring-field. Mo., to-day. Mr. Reed spoke in Springfield to-night, and may be heard in Wichita, Kan, tomorrow. From there he goes to Los Angeles, Cal, and will speak at various places on the Pacific Coast until Election Day.

Kitchen Furnishing,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS, REFRIGERATORS. HOUSECLEANING ARTICLE

130 and 132 West 42d St